

Mr. JAMES. This is a question of a local character, and one in which I have no particular interest, except as I desire such information on the subject as will enable me to vote understandingly. It affects the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, alone. I presume the

of Jefferson street. And the court house was there built, and the city of Louisville contributed her proportion. When they came to build a new jail, it was erected on the corner of sixth street, and the city contributed a certain sum, and also the county of Jefferson. According to my recollection, the sum contributed by the county of Jefferson, to both court house and jail, was \$30,000. The amount of property contributed by the proprietors of these lots, was made up by the increased value of these lots, which were given by the proprietors for the public buildings, and which never did exclusively belong to the county of Jefferson outside of Louisville. The county of Jefferson has contributed liberally and fairly to these public buildings, and I think it is fair to say that the county of Jefferson and the city of Louisville as public property, for their joint benefit, and there is no ground of complaint on that subject, in relation to the joint expense that each incurred to keep up these two establishments. And the only question now is, whether the city or town of Louisville, as a part of the Commonwealth, shall have a separate representation, a separate or joint county court, a joint sheriff, and if you will, a separate sheriff, and these two distinct operations going on at the same time. How is this property to be divided? Who is it to have? Is it to be divided to each of itself? On going out, is she going to give all this property to the city, and build again for herself? Is this a subject matter to be settled in the convention, and is it proper that it should come up here in the constitution? In effect, it is forcing a separation, and constituting

police officers upon whom he wishes to confer the privilege. Why, independent of the business of Jefferson, that of the city of Louisville would afford an office that would be equally available to any man who might get it. The business of Jefferson will be such as to induce some of the best citizens of the county to accept those offices; and yet the gentleman wants to have both devolved on the same individual. But the gentleman says further, that he has heard of no complaint on the part of the county against the police officers, and that they protect themselves from the probability of such a thing hereafter. Because there has been no grievance heretofore, will you deny us the right of protecting ourselves against such a contingency hereafter. The same gentleman also says that the police court of Louisville is open to all the citizens of the county. Now, it is not likely to differ with him. It is true, if one of our boys happens to stray in Louisville and picks up a dust there, then the city police take hold of him; but in no other instance do they. The county has agreed that the boundaries of the city police jurisdiction for the suppression of riots shall extend to the limits of the county; and that extent and for that purpose alone, do they have jurisdiction over the county of Jefferson. Well there is another objection made—that these officers of the county will reside in the city. Will that be any detriment to the city? Even should the county choose to employ a large number of officers, and to station them, would it be any cause of complaint to the city? But the point noted exclusively went against by all the gentlemen from Louisville, is that it is a virtual separation of the city and county. It is best to leave to differ with them to a certain ex-

all time in the Jefferson county circuit court, however, were not thus transferred, but some were retained in that court and decided there, and some were brought to this court and removed into that court, of which we have already said. There finally settled by decree or dismissal. And there were some three or four hundred more papers decided, leaving altogether about 1400 cases for the docket of that court. There are also some 100 or 1009 cases which have not been disposed of in any way. Such is the present condition of the case. In the course of your examination it will be found that each year during its existence there have been upwards of 1000 cases finally decided and disposed of by the circuit court. This court has also the jurisdiction of settling the rights of guardians, administrators, and executors, within the city of Louisville, and the settlement of estates which have been administered in that city, and others are in a course of final disposal. They are settled before the master in that court, and examined by the chancellor, and if approved, declared to stand as approved, *in facie evidence*. Including these cases, the court has been upwards of 100 years in existence. Ordinarily the court sits two days in the week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and gives opinions, hears motions, and transacts its business generally. Causes are submitted to the judge most generally upon briefs, and during a period he has been in the habit of examining the briefs and making oral, if the authorities referred to by counsel, and such as are necessary for his own information, independent of these two courts a week, and the same he labors during the balance of the week in preparing his decrees, the judge grants injunctions



Sec 4 The court of appeals shall consist of four judges, any three of whom may constitute a court for the transaction of business: *Provided*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in said court, from any cause, the general assembly shall have the power to reduce the number of judges and district, but in no event shall there be less than three judges, and

change in the number of districts. In case court of appeals shall be made, the judges of the court of appeals shall be equal in number and number of districts shall be so changed to preserve the principle of electing one judge of each district. The judges shall, by virtue of their office, be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The judicial process shall be, "The Commonwealth of Kentucky." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

Sec. 7. The general assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall divide the state, by counties, into four districts, as nearly equal in voting population as may be, as convenient limits as may be, in each of which the qualified voters shall elect one judge of the court of appeals.

Sec. 8. The judges first elected shall serve as follows, to-wit: one shall serve two; one four; one six; and one eight years. The judges, at the first term of the court, after their election, shall determine, by lot, the length of time for which each one shall serve; and at the expiration of the service of each, an election in the proper district shall take place to fill the vacancy. The judge having the shortest time to serve shall be elected the Chief Justice of Kentucky.

Sec. 9. In case of a vacancy in said court, the governor shall issue a writ to call a special election, for the residue of the term, and another judge shall be elected by that district, to serve until the expiration of the time for which the judge was elected, whose death, resignation, removal, or other cause, produced such vacancy.

Sec. 10. The judges shall be eligible as judges of the court of appeals who are eligible as judges of the United States, a resident of the district in which he may be a candidate, two years next preceding his election, at least thirty years of age, and who has not been a practicing lawyer eight years, or whose service upon the bench of a court of record, when added to the time he may have practiced law, shall be equal to eight years.

Sec. 11. The court of appeals shall hold its sessions at the seat of government, unless otherwise directed by law, but the general assembly may, from time to time, direct that said court shall hold sessions in one or more of said districts.

Sec. 12. The first election of the judges of the court of appeals shall take place on the second Monday in May, 1861, and every two years thereafter, in the district in which a vacancy may occur, by expiration of the term of office

Sec. 11. There shall be elected, by the qualified voters of this state, a clerk of the court of appeals, who shall hold his office for the term of eight years, from and after his election, and who may be removed by the court of appeals for good cause, upon information by the attorney general; and the court of appeals shall provide for holding the court of appeals in each of the more of said districts, they shall also provide for the election of a clerk by the qualified voters of such district, who shall hold his office for eight years, possess the same qualifications, and be subject to removal in the same manner as the clerk of the appeals.

Sec. 12. No person shall be eligible to the office of clerk of the court of appeals unless he be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state two years next preceding his election, of the age of twenty one years, and have a certificate from a judge of the court of appeals, or from the circuit court, that he has been examined by that clerk, and that he is a member of the court giving said certificate, and that he is qualified for the office for which he is a candidate.

Sec. 13. In case of a vacancy in the office of clerk of the court of appeals, the governor shall issue a writ of election, and the qualified voters of the State, or the district in which the vacancy may occur, shall elect a clerk of the court of appeals, to serve until the end of the term for

which such clerk was elected: *Provided*, That when a vacancy may occur from any cause, or the clerk shall be under charges upon information, the judges of the court of appeals shall have power to appoint a clerk *pro tem* to perform the duties of clerk until such vacancy shall be filled, or the clerk acquitted.

Sec. 14. The general assembly shall direct by law the mode and manner of conducting and making due returns, to the secretary of state, of all

elections of the judges and clerk or clerks of the court of appeals, and of determining contested elections of any of these officers.

ARTICLE —.

*Concerning Circuit Courts.*

SEC. 1. There shall be established in each county now, or which may hereafter be erected in this commonwealth, a circuit court. Said courts shall be organized on the first day of January next, and remain as now established, hereby giving to the general assembly the power to change or alter it.

SEC. 2. The right to take an appeal, or sue out writs of error to the court of appeals, is hereby given to the several counties, in the same extent, as it now exists, giving to the general assembly the power to change, alter, or modify, said right.

SEC. 3. At the first session of the general assembly after the adoption of this constitution, and subsequently, they shall divide the state into judicial districts, having due regard to business, territory, and population: *Provided*, That no

Sac. 6. All persons qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, in each district, shall have the right to vote for judges of the circuit.

Sac. 7. No person shall be eligible as judge of the circuit, who is not a citizen of the United States, a resident of the district for which he may be a candidate two years next preceding his election, at least thirty years of age, and who has not been a practicing lawyer eight years, or who has not been a practicing lawyer for the record, when added to the time he may have practiced law, shall be equal to eight years.

Suc. 8. The term of office of the judges of the circuit court shall be six years from the day of their election. They shall be commissioned by the governor, and continue in office until successors be qualified. The removal of a judge from his district shall vacate his office, and when a vacancy may happen from any cause, it shall be filled as hereinafter proscribed.

Suc. 9. The general assembly, if they devisit any district, may remove any judge from office; but the judicial districts shall not exceed sixteen, until after the population of this state shall exceed one million five hundred thousand.

Suc. 10. The judges of the circuit courts shall, at stated times, receive for their services, an equal compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected.

Suc. 11. The judges of the circuit court shall be removed from office by a resolution of the general assembly, passed by two-thirds of each house. The cause or causes for such removal shall be entered at large on the journal of each house.

Suc. 12. The governor shall have no power to remit the fees of the clerk, sheriff, or commonwealth's attorney, in penal or criminal cases.

Suc. 13. If a vacancy shall happen by the death of a circuit judge, the governor may, at the next meeting of election to fill such vacancy, for the residue of the term, and another judge shall be

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elects by that district, to serve until the expiration of the term for which the judge was elected, whose death or other cause produces such vacancy. *Read.* That if the unexpired term be less than one year, the governor shall appoint a judge to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 14. The general assembly shall not change the venue in any criminal or penal prosecution, but they shall provide, by general laws, the mode and manner in which changes of venue in such cases may be had.

Sec. 15. In all trials for treason or felony, the commonwealth shall be entitled to peremptory challenges of jurors, equal to one fourth the number allowed the accused.

#### Concerning County Courts.

Sec. 1. There shall be established in each county now, or which may hereafter be erected within this commonwealth, a county court, to consist of a presiding judge and two associate judges, any two of whom shall constitute a court for the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. The judges of the county court shall be elected by the qualified voters in each county, for the term of four years, and shall continue in office until their successors shall be duly qualified; and shall receive such compensation for their services as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. At the first election after the adoption of this constitution, the three judges shall be elected at the same time, but the associate judges, first elected, shall hold their offices for only two years, so that, thereafter, the election of the presiding judge, and that of the associate judges, will not occur at the same time.

Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of presiding or associate judge of the county court unless he be a citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and a resident of the county in which he shall be chosen, one year next preceding the election.

Sec. 5. The jurisdiction of the county court shall be regulated by law; and, until changed by law, the county court shall have jurisdiction of all cases now vested in the county courts of this state.

Sec. 6. These several counties in this state shall be divided into districts of convenient size, as the general assembly may, from time to time, direct. Two justices of the peace shall be elected in each district, by the qualified voters thereof, for the term of four years, each, whose jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with the county. No person shall be eligible as a justice of the peace, unless he be a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and a resident of the district in which he may be a candidate six months next preceding his election.

Sec. 7. And the judges of the county court, and justices of the peace, shall be conservators of the peace. They shall be commissioned by the governor. County and district officers shall vacate their offices by removal from the district or county in which they shall be appointed. The legislature shall provide, by law, the mode and manner of conducting and making the returns of all elections of judges of the county court, and justices of the peace, and for determining contested elections, and provide the mode of filling vacancies in these offices.

Sec. 8. Judges of the county courts, and justices of the peace, shall be subject to indictment or prosecution for malfeasance or misfeasance in office, in such mode as may be prescribed by law, subject to appeal to the court of appeals; and, upon conviction, their offices shall become vacant.

Sec. 9. The general assembly may provide by law that the justices of the peace in each county shall sit at the court of claims, and assist in laying the county levy and making appropriations only.

[Proceedings to be continued.]

## FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

The report of the committee of thirty was read to the convention on Saturday. It will be found in another column of our paper to-day. This important work having been performed, we suppose the convention will now go earnestly to work.

An Extra from the office of the Covington Union, dated 7th November, announces the total destruction of the printing materials of that establishment, on the morning of Tuesday last. The office was in the 3d story of Cooper's building, market space, Covington. The fire originated in the lower story of the building—and spread with such rapidity as to defy the efforts of the firemen. The second story was occupied for Law Offices, &c. We regret to learn that Mr. John W. Stevenson, (a delegate to the State Convention,) Mr. Cantrill, Mr. Simmons and Mr. Arthur, lost very valuable law libraries. The office of Dr. Bennett, was on the same floor; his loss in books and medicines was heavy.

Messrs. Cooper & Co. had a small risk on their merchandise—no other insurance upon the building—nor were any of Mr. Cooper's tenants insured.

The Editor of the Union, appeals to his party to come to his assistance. We sincerely hope his appeal will not be in vain. He is represented to us as an industrious, enterprising man—he deserves well of his party, and they owe it as well to the Editor as to the cause he has been laboring for, to come forward and give him such assistance as he may, in this, the time of his misfortune, require.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—Our return from the Empire State is not as full as we had expected they would be this time. The Louisville papers of Saturday contain the following:

"Sixteen senatorial districts have elected 14 whigs to 2 democratic Assemblies. Thirty-seven counties have been heard from, nineteen of which give the whigs 14,000, and the democrats 7,397."

The news looks well; but we are left in doubt as to what counties and districts are heard from.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The telegraphic dispatch from this state gives the following as the result: House of Representatives, a tie; Senate, one whig majority.

WALTER FOWARD, Esq., of Pittsburg, has been appointed Charge to Denmark.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—A correspondent of the Kentucky Statesman suggests the propriety of building a railroad from Versailles, to intersect the Lexington and Frankfort road. It will be not over six miles in length, and it is estimated that it can be built for \$100,000.

A STRIKING THOUGHT.—"The death of an old man's wife," says Lamartine, "is like cutting down an ancient oak that has long shaded the family mansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its cares and vicissitudes, fall upon the old widower's heart, and there is nothing to break their force or shield him from the full weight of misfortune. It is as if his right hand were withered—as if one wing of his eagle was broken, and every movement that he made brought him to the ground. His eyes fall over him, he misses those accustomed tones which might have soothed his passage to the grave."

## PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

It is wise that the people should ever recognize His authority and dominion, who establisheth the earth, and spread abroad the seas; whose omnipotent power doth build up and overthrow the empires of many who infitely wish to guide the nations through countless changes to their appointed destiny, and whose unvarying and exhaustless love scatters throughout all ages, all the benefits and blessings which men enjoy. And it is right that they should make public that recognition, by the grateful expression of their thanks for these favors, which lie, according to the dispensation of Divine Providence, doth confer.

It is a gratifying fact that most of the several states of this highly favored Union do, from year to year, set apart particular days as days of thanksgiving, and already many have, by their public officers, determined to set apart the 29th day of November, and dedicate the same to the most laudable and becoming use. It would be wrong, in the midst of this general rejoicing, that the voice of Kentucky should be silent. For have not her benefits and bounties, conferred by His munificent hand, been so ample and abundant, as to demand from all her citizens, thanksgiving and praise? He has illustrated our history, from its earliest period to the present, with His choicest blessings. He was, to our fathers, in their earlier difficulties, and the imminent perils to which they were exposed, "a shield, a shelter, and a refuge." He has, throughout the succeeding years, sustained, strengthened, and increased their descendants. He has chosen, and given to us for a home, a land covered with "beauty as a garment," and hath bestowed on us civil and religious freedom as an inheritance, more precious than earth's most priceless treasures. He has established His altar, and caused His word to be proclaimed abroad, and has blessed our people with an ardent and earnest love for the free institutions, which, under His overruling Providence, are founded in our land.

During the past year, there has been no withdrawal of favor, no withholding of blessing. Though for His own wise purposes, He did permit pestilence to invade the land, and strike down numbers in our midst, yet He did kindly mitigate its fury, and hath now banished it, and removed the gloom and sorrow which followed in its pathway, and hath given health in its place, and filled the hearts of the people with gladness and joy. He hath not permitted "the confused noise of the battle, nor any sound of war" to be heard, but hath spread peace throughout our borders, and caused everywhere to be seen, the evidences of prosperous and productive industry. He hath watered by His rains, and warmed by His sun-shine, and by His blessing fertilized our fields, and made them yield an abundant harvest to the husbandman. He has truly, with a liberal hand, lavished upon us Peace, Prosperity, and Plenty.

For these, and for all the excellent things which He has done for us, we should rejoice, and thank Him, and to that end, that as a people, we may with one voice, and one heart, proclaim our thanksgiving.

I, J. J. CRITTENDEN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do, therefore, hereby appoint Thursday, the 29th day of this month, as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the state, and do advise, and earnestly request all the citizens of Kentucky to observe it as such.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1849.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

By the Governor,

JOSUA F. BELL, Secretary of State.

We noticed some days since, a movement in Danville, in favor of the construction of a railroad from that place to Lexington. Since that time, we have received the Danville Tribune, from which we learn that, according to take into consideration the matter of the construction of this road, was held at Danville on the 5th inst. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. T. Boyle, James Barbour, Wm. Craig, and Prof. G. C. Schofield, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The people of the northern section of the State have in process of construction, Railroads from Lexington to Louisville and Covington, on the Ohio river, and will soon have by railway, communication with all parts of the United States; and, whereas, Danville is situated on a line of extension of railroads, to intersect with the great southern railroad route at Knoxville or Nashville, Tennessee; and, whereas, a railroad from Danville to Lexington will pass through a rich and fertile country, now yielding a great surplus of products for market, and capable of yielding a great increase of agricultural and other products, which, with a market easy of access, would be made to contribute to the general wealth of the whole country, and promote the prosperity of this portion of our State, Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the interest of the neutral portion of the state, and the country south of it to Tennessee, demands an immediate and energetic effort to construct a railroad from Danville to Lexington, and thus connect this section of the country with Louisville and Cincinnati, and ultimately with Knoxville and the whole South.

Resolved, That Dr. Wm. Craig, Jas. Barbour, J. R. Ford, J. J. Smith, F. P. Fox, G. C. Schofield, John Barker, A. G. Talbot, J. S. Hopkins, Thos. Barbee, and J. T. Boyle, be a committee to communicate with the citizens of the counties south of this point, and with the people of Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Covington, and solicit their aid and co-operation, and that all others interested in the enterprise, and effect information in regard to the proposed road.

Resolved, That the said committee prepare a memorial to the legislature upon the subject, and ask and obtain a charter for a railroad from Danville to Lexington.

Resolved, That we will raise five hundred dollars to be placed in the hands of a committee, composed of Charles Henderson, C. Rhodes, A. I. Caldwell, Dr. J. Weisiger, Charles Caldwell, Dr. D. Yeiser, A. Swoel and W. C. Anderson, to be by them expended in making surveys of routes, estimates, &c., and defray such other expenses as will promote the ultimate construction of said road.

This looks like taking hold of the work in earnest. The gentlemen to whom the directorship seems to have been confided, are men of intelligence, of enterprise, and some of them of large capital.

"THE INDEPENDENT."—This is the title of the "Annexation" Journal first established at Toronto, Canada, the first number of which reached us yesterday. The size, typographical appearance, and editorial ability exhibited, give promise of permanency and influence. It advocates "annexation" by peaceful and constitutional means only—and these are, to elect the legislature, who, when in majority, will open negotiations with the "mother country" for a treaty of

independence. This point attained, Canada and the lower provinces will be in a position, after settling the boundaries of the new states, to open negotiations with the United States Government for admission into the Union as "independent states." But before the act of "annexation" is consummated, it is said there are numerous preliminaries and details to be settled, and among them the following is enumerated:

The acquisition of our Custom House revenue, which has been estimated at \$2,000,000 per annum, the saving of \$800,000 a year, for the revenue and Custom House service from Chicago to Maine; the closing up of more than a thousand miles of frontier on the north; the free navigation of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, thereby giving to the American Union the entire control of the most magnificent waterway in the world; an extended market for their surplus manufactures. We have, beside, the valuable fisheries of the lower provinces, and almost inexhaustible supplies of lumber, to offer to the ship builders and manufacturers of the Union. To all these may be added our wild lands, many of them valuable for their minerals, if properly developed. To such a confederation as the United States, we conceive that these advantages are invaluable—worth far more than the cost of the Mexican war, estimated at about three millions of dollars. As regards Canada, our debt of \$25,000,000, for which we are at present unable to provide the interest, must, like that of Texas, be assumed, and at least \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 thrown into the bargain, to enable us to build an extended system of railway from Quebec to Windsor.—Cincinnati Gazette.

THE SULTAN.—In his Expedition to the Dead Sea, Lieut. Lynch thus speaks of the Sultan of Turkey:

"He is a man young in years, but evidently of a noble and delicate constitution. His ear and spirit are unimpaired by age in the direction of intellectual energy. My feelings, as I looked upon the monarch, and I thought of Montezuma. Evidently, like a Northern chieftain, his year of life had known two seasons only, and had leaped at once from youth to maturity. His smile was one of the sweetest I had ever looked upon; his voice, before, so distinct and melodious, had now become hoarse, and his manner was gentle and self, and every thing about him bespoke a kind and amiable disposition. He is said to be very affectionate to his mother especially, and is generous to the extreme of prodigality. But there is that indescribably sad expression of countenance, which is indicative of an early death. A presentiment of the kind, mingled perhaps with a boding fear of the overthrow of his country, seems to pervade and depress his spirits. In truth, like Democles, this descendant of the Caliphs sits beneath a sword which hangs over his head, and he is daily reminded of the impending fate of an empire which once extended from the Atlantic to the Ganges, from the Caucasus to the Indian Ocean."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

17 CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F.,

Frankfort, Ky., meets every Monday night, at their room in Odd Fellows Hall.

Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

D. H. HARRISON, Sec'y.

November 21, 1849.—2m.

17 PHOENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F.,

Frankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night.

Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

D. H. HARRISON, Sec'y.

October 13, 1849.—16m

17 PHOENIX EXCELSIOR, No. 4, I. O. O. F.,

meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patriarchs are invited to attend.

HUMPHREY EVANS, S.

October 13, 1849.—16m

To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS B. FENWICK.

October 24, 1849.—11

Wanted to Purchase.

I will pay fair cash prices for some 10 or 15 NE

1 GIGGERS, from the date of 1845 to 1849, old and

new, for farming purposes.

JOHN S. YOUNG,

Nov. 12, 1849.—7183 No. 5, 5th St. Louisville, Ky.

1,000 FAT HOGS WANTED.

For which Cash will be given, by

November 12, 1849. JOYCE & WALTON.

SHAY'S ORIGINAL BAND

OF SABLE HARMONISTS.

MR. SHAY respectfully announces to the citizens of

Frankfort, that he has just received a new and

complete set of SABLE HARMONISTS, and is now

receiving orders for the same. He is also

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receiving orders for the same. He is also

## Kentucky Reports.

A FULL SET OF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be

immediately applied for in any of the

Nov. 5, 1849.

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Oysters! Oysters!!

WE are constantly receiving

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, by express, packed in

ice, and as good as can at any time be had in Baltimore,

for sale by the can, for Cash, by

Agents for Baltimore and Western Oyster Line,

November 1, 1849.

Oysters! Oysters!!

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS,

T. P. PIERSON,

HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best

and most reliable Oyster lines, is prepared to furnish as

large a quantity as can be obtained in market, in any quantity.

He has also fitted up his Ice Cream Saloon as an Oyster

Room, in an excellent style as in Frankfort, and is

prepared to serve up these delicious delicacies in all forms,

on the shortest notice.

Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1849.—11m.

KIMBALL'S

DAQUERREAN ROOMS,

OVER PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR

STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his

Manufacture of Showers Baths and Refrigerators, is

prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his

business, and having purchased a large lot of

Jewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who

may favor him with their patronage, on the most rea-

sonable terms.

Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—8m.

Doctor Geo. Stealey

WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE

Practice of

Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

OFFICE—No. 3, Switzer's Row, St. Clair Street,

FRANKFORT, KY.

August 21, 1849.—6m.

ROBERT STEVENSON,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Glazier and Glazier,

Paper Hanger, &c.

NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST.



